

AMUSEMENTS—With Dates of Events.
NEW LOS ANGELES THEATER—

Under the direction of AL HAYMAN.
C. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. G. WYATT, Manager.
Only Two More Performances.
SATURDAY MATINEE AND SATURDAY EVENING.
DECEMBER 8. YOU MUST SEE
Frohman's Splendid Company in the Great London, New York and Australian success.
"THE NEW BOY."
Teeming with novel situations. Prolific in witticisms. Bubbling over with fun. The results of the modern game of football are exemplified in this rattling comedy, FREDDY, THE NEW BOY.
PRICES—1st, 75c. 2nd and 3rd. Seats now on sale.

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Entire week of December 10. Saturday Matinee.
David Henderson's American Extravaganza Company.
In the Gaiety and Transcendental.
"Aladdin, Jr."
Successor to "Sinbad," "Ali Baba," "Crystal Slipper," etc. Seats now on sale.

EGYPTIAN HALL—
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
SHE AND BOLLA.
Morning 10:30 to 12:15. Afternoon 1 to 3. Evening 7 to 10.
Admission 10 cents.

ATHLETIC PARK—
SATURDAY, December 8, 1894. at 1:30 O'clock, sharp.
GREAT 50 MILE RACE.
Military Band in Attendance.
Horses vs. Bicycle.
General Admission, 50c. Ladies 25c.

Plutti-Krauss Concert—
Postponed to Friday, Dec. 14.
BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE, 103 N. Spring St.
Headquarters for everything in music.

TONIGHT—
Blanchard-Fitzgerald Music Co.
A BIANCALANA, the celebrated Ocarina player, will give a free exhibition of the wonderful musical instrument. Any one can play it. All desire one as soon as heard. Sole agency.
BLANCHARD-FITZGERALD MUSIC CO.
113-115 1/2 South Spring Street.
"Autoharps," "Autoharps," "Autoharps," "Autoharps."

IMPERIAL—
LOS ANGELES' POPULAR VAUDEVILLE HOUSE.
THIS EVENING AT 8
A New Company
of Vaudeville Artists.
Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c and 75c.
Matinee Sunday.
Coming—Gala Holiday Attractions.

BURBANK THEATER—
Attraction Extraordinary.
WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY, DEC. 9, Matinee Saturday.
Willard and William Newell. "THE OPERATOR."
The only Twin Stars in the World.
Special performance Sunday Night. Admission, 10c, 25c and 50c. Box seats, 75c, 1.00.

HOTELS—
Resorts and Cakes.
THE ABBOTSFORD INN—
Corner Eighth and Hope Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.
Pre-eminently a most attractive, sunny and comfortable Tourists Hotel. One hundred rooms, single or en suite.
ALL NEW AND MODERN APPOINTMENTS.
Incandescent light; steam radiator in every room. American Plan Exclusively.
By J. J. MARTIN & SON.

HOTEL NADEAU, European Plan.
NADEAU CAFE.
500 elegantly furnished rooms, 60 suites with bath, supplied with all modern improvements. Rooms \$1 per day and upwards. MADAM CAPE, G. E. AMIDON, Manager. Is the finest in the city; private dining and banquet rooms. Liberally managed.
H. W. CHASE & CO.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
275 Rooms; 75 Suites with Private Bathrooms.
POTTER & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

HOTEL FLORENCE. SAN DIEGO, CAL.
FLORENCE HEIGHTS. Finest view of city and ocean. Large, sunny rooms, spacious courts and parks. Three minutes from Postoffice. For information apply to A. H. PRATT, 120 N. Spring street.
In new management. GEORGE W. LYNCH, Manager.
(Formerly manager Redondo Beach Hotel.)

HOTEL ARCADIA. SANTA MONICA. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S FAVORITE RESORT.
In summer and winter resort. OFFERS SPECIAL REDUCED RATES FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS. The matchless reputation of the table will be maintained; surf bathing delightful; hot salt water baths a special feature; 30 minutes ride from Los Angeles; visitors will be shown over the house and suitable reduction rates quoted. S. REINHART, Proprietor.

ARROWHEAD. HOT SPRINGS—THE FAMOUS MOUNTAIN HEALTH RESORT
of Southern California. Hotel first-class; lighted by electricity; heated by hot water from springs; overlooks San Bernardino, Riverside and Redlands. You leave Arrowhead Station 12:30 and 4 p.m.; San Bernardino 3:15 p.m. Postoffice and telephone at Springs. City office, Coulter's Dry Goods Store.

HOTEL ST. ANGELO. CORNER GRAND AVENUE AND TEMPLE STREET.
In new management. MRS. A. M. SMITH, Prop.
Rates Reasonable. High elevation, superior for health.

THE WELLINGTON. BROADWAY, NORTH OF TEMPLE (FORMERLY ST. NICHOLAS). Thoroughly renovated and newly furnished.
Rooms now ready for new management.

HOLLENBECK HOTEL CAFE. CALIFORNIA OYSTERS AND CLAMS ON SHELL.
MONROVIA FAMOUS "GEM OF THE FOOTHILLS" FIRST-CLASS; tourist parties specialty. A. W. ETTER, Manager.

GRAND VIEW. COR. SPRING AND THIRD STREETS. EUROPEAN PLAN.
New management. Rates moderate. F. B. MALLORY, Prop.

HOTEL RAMONA. COR. SPRING AND THIRD STREETS. EUROPEAN PLAN.
New management. Rates moderate. F. B. MALLORY, Prop.

HOTEL LINCOLN. SECOND AND HILL—FAMILY HOTEL. APPOINTMENTS
first-class. Perfect electric cars to all points. THOS. PASCOE, Prop.

LA SOLANA. GRAND AVENUE AND LOCKE HAVEN ST. PASADENA, FIRST-
class in every respect. GEORGE COOK, Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICES—
COSTUMERS—THE MISSISS CROWDER
will be found at their new reception parlors, 114 S. SPRING ST., increased facilities, artistic designing and superior workmanship; costumes a work of art.
MORRIS PAYS SPECIAL PRICES FOR
good goods second-hand clothing, give him a trial; send postal, 1114 COMMERCIAL ST., second clothing store east of Main.

JACK KEE'S CHINESE LAUNDRY. HORSE
and all furniture, owned by Charles, has been bought by Ah Kim. Ah Kim, North Ontario, Cal.
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, WARTS AND
moles permanently removed by electricity; hours 11 to 1. Room 1, 262 S. BROADWAY.

PIANO-TUNING. E. B. BLOOMFIELD.
Piano-maker, 233 S. Spring, 522 Downey ave. Address mail orders to 778 E. Pico.

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS, DIES AND
tools made and repaired. J. VON SEBASTIAN, 216 S. Los Angeles St. Tel. 332.

WILLCOX & GIBBS' "AUTOMATIC," THE
only automatic sewing machine on earth.
217 FOURTH ST.

FRED HYNES HAS ORNAMENTAL AND
delicious fruit trees, large variety, 212 W. FOURTH ST.

STICK PORTERS, CARPETS, ETC., WOVEN
by MRS. N.Y.E. 750 First St., Pasadena.

BROWN LEIGHORN HENS FOR SALE.
BARBECUE STAND, 154 N. Broadway, 9.

LADIES' WEARING APPAREL. BOUGHT
and sold. Call 440 S. SPRING.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER. OFFICE
No. 128 1/2 S. SPRING, room 11.

IRON WORKS—BARKER IRON WORKS; 160
to 166 Evans Vista st.

THE MORNING'S NEWS
—IN—
The Times
IN THE WOODS.

Where the House is Interested.

Talk About Timber-Thieves and Fires.

The Order for a Night Session to Consider Pension Bills is Voted.

Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania Discusses the President's Banking Scheme. Mr. Wells of Wisconsin. Railroad Pooling.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The House spent an hour today in the consideration of the bill to protect forest reserves. The remainder of the day was occupied in the further discussion of railroad pooling bills. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Bartlett of New York, Cockran of New York and Wise of Virginia in support of, and Messrs. Bryan of Nebraska and Northway of Ohio in opposition to the bill. Debate under the five-minute rule begins tomorrow, and it is expected that a final vote will be reached on Tuesday of next week, the bulk of the opposition seems to be directed at the section of the bill which gives railroads the right to appeal to the courts from the decisions of the commission revoking pool orders.

Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, in accordance with a notice previously given, addressed himself to the banking scheme investigated in the President's message. He said that he believed the law should remain exactly as it was, except that the banks should be allowed to deposit money as well as bonds for circulation, and take out \$10 on every \$100 in money deposited and circulate up to the par value of the bonds. The State banks, he believed, should have the same rights to issue with the same liability to the government, together with the personal liability of stockholders. The motion of Mr. Wilson was then agreed to.

In the morning hour Mr. McRae, from the Committee on Public Lands, called up the bill to protect forest reservations. Mr. Wells of Wisconsin opposed the bill in every feature. The attempt to drive this bill through under whip and spur smelted he would say, if he did not have such a high respect for the chairman of the Public Lands Committee of the House. It was said the Forestry Association was behind this bill. There was another association behind it which had its origin in Maine about fifty years ago, and now extended to the Pacific Slope. It was an association of timber thieves and land sharks. If these timber thieves were allowed to go into the public forest they would bribe the agent of the Interior Department and destroy them. The pine-land thieves in Michigan and Wisconsin, he declared, excitedly, had grown rich in plunder, and had then bought seats in the Senate. There is no fatherhood in this bill, he said. He challenged any advocate of the bill to show a line in it designed to protect a public forest.

When Mr. Wells took his seat, Chairman McRae indignantly denied that there was a land ring or association behind the bill. He said he saw no responsibility for the bill, and if the gentleman from Wisconsin knew of any hidden power behind it, he would yield time for him to make known its nature.

"I said before," replied Mr. Wells, hotly, "I believe in your honesty, but the gentleman from Wisconsin, in the lumber business, and I believe the gentleman from Wisconsin is being deceived and made a tool of."

"I may be green in the lumber business," retorted Mr. McRae, "but I take pride in the fact that I represent one of the largest timber sections of the country. My state, however, is not affected by this bill. There is no fatherhood in this bill, save such as ought to inspire every patriotic American for the protection of a forest from devastating fires and timber-thieves."

After some further debate by Messrs. Wilson of Washington, Pickler of North Dakota and Coffey of Wyoming, the morning hour expired, and in accordance with the terms of the special order, the Railroad Pooling Bill was taken up.

Mr. Bartlett of New York addressed the House in favor of the measure, arguing in support of legitimate and legal pooling. He said that the granting of pooling privileges would be a large enlargement of the privileges of the railroads. It would probably be the restoration of that freedom of contract to which they were entitled by common law before the interstate commerce act robbed them. The railway companies are entitled to conduct their properties at a fair profit.

Mr. Bryan of Nebraska opposed that section of the bill which allowed the railroads to appeal from the decision of the commission, revoking pooling orders. The commission should have absolute control, if the pooling privileges were to be permitted, but he opposed any bill authorizing pooling. Pooling subverted the doctrine of competition, and he denied the right of the government to interfere with free and fair competition. The protection of society from extortion rested on competition. The time had come when the railroad rates should be reasonable, and he offered an amendment, with which he wanted to test the sense of the House. Unless one principle was to exist for other

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.
MAKING MONEY

Some Ideas on the Subject.

Carlisle's Plan Contrasted With Eckels's.

A Republican Financial Authority Finds the Latter the Better Measure.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Carlisle's plan of currency reform is naturally attracting great attention in and out of Congress. The Secretary, it is expected, will appear before the House Committee on Banking and Currency to answer any questions that may be asked in further explanation of his proposition and to assist in the preparation of a bill covering his views on the subject, which will soon be introduced by Chairman Springer. While Carlisle's plan is favorably commented upon by many prominent members of both houses, there are others whose opinions are of value who argue that the plan proposed by Comptroller Eckels in his annual report has superior merit and, when thoroughly understood, will meet with general approval. A prominent Senator, who is recognized as an authority on financial matters, explained to a representative of the Associated Press his views on the two plans. He said:

"Mr. Carlisle's plan for currency reform, when applied to practice will produce the following result: Taking for the purpose of illustration the example of a bank having \$100,000 capital, such a bank would be entitled to issue notes up to the limit of \$75,000, 75 per cent. of capital, but before doing so it must deposit 'legal tender' notes to the amount of \$25,000, 25 per cent. of circulation. This in effect would be equivalent to a net issue of \$50,000 in circulation by the bank, or \$75,000 received in notes from the government, minus \$25,000 in notes deposited with the government."

"Upon this \$25,000 of currency the bank would earn its profits, provided it could keep them in circulation, after deducting costs for redemption for tax for 'safety fund' and tax for administration of the Comptroller's Bureau. As a plan for relieving the general government from the burden and charge for redeeming United States notes, it would, according to the Secretary's estimate, result in securing the temporary deposit of \$22,000,000 of these notes with the government, if the 'national' and 'State' banks now in existence should take out circulation to the full amount proposed."

"Let us see how this result could be arrived at. The present capital of all national banks in existence is about \$688,000,000. If to this is added \$332,000,000, as the capital of State banks, availing themselves of the privilege of a total capital of \$1,000,000,000 would be had as the basis upon which to issue currency. Assuming that all the banks possessing this capital issued currency up to the full limit of 75 per cent., we will have an issue of bank currency to the amount of \$750,000,000. Against this, legal tenders to the amount of 30 per cent. of circulation must be deposited, or \$225,000,000."

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THE VAUDEVILLE.
A National Association of Managers Formed at New York.
Associated Press Leased-wire Service.
NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Vaudeville Managers' Association of America was formed here last night. A meeting was held of representatives at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The following officers were chosen: President, H. C. Miner of New York; vice-president, James Donaldson; secretary, R. R. McClintock; treasurer, W. J. Gilmore.

The object of the association is to elevate the vaudeville stage and only reputable representatives will be admitted to membership and to hold stock. A limit of forty shares of stock has been made.

EUGENE KELLY.
The New York Banker in a Precarious Condition.
NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Eugene Kelly, head of the well-known banking-house of Eugene Kelly & Co., is in a precarious condition. He was stricken with paralysis Tuesday. Kelly was born in Trillick, county Tyrone, Ireland, 1803, and came to this country at the age of 20, landing in New York with only \$3 in his pocket. His interest in home rule and his gift of \$20,000 to the Irish Parliamentary fund are well known. He also has a honorary appointment as "Camerier de cape et d'epée" in the Pope's household. At the age of 80 Kelly retired from active business. He is estimated to be worth from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

The Times-Mirror Company, The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly.

H. O. OTIS, President and General Manager.
L. E. MOSHER, Vice-President. MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER, Secretary.
ALBERT MC FARLAND, Treasurer.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, receiving every night in the year from 14,000 to 16,000 words of FRESH TELEGRAPHIC NEWS over 15,000 miles of leased wires.

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Sworn Net Average Circulation for Past Year, Over 13,000 Daily

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE—The New Boy.
IMPERIAL—Vaudeville.
BURBANK—The Operator.

ENOUGH OF POLITICAL FANATICISM.

The country is getting a pretty clear insight into the political faith and methods of Populism, and they are not such as impress us favorably, or that incline us to the belief that if the principles of the Populist party were fully carried out they would tend to the permanency of American institutions.

We all know what Populism was in Colorado while it had full sway, and that its complexion was the same in Kansas and South Carolina, and that it takes on the same revolutionary color in Alabama wherever its claims conflict with those of the other political parties, and that force is a weapon which it would not hesitate to use to secure the end that it seeks.

This readiness to defy the regularly constituted authorities is a feature of Populism which the people should not overlook, for it is revolutionary and treasonable. Kolb's call on the Populists of his State to meet under arms to see that he was inaugurated Governor was a simple method of ignoring the fact that the recognized American method of fighting frauds at the polls is a just public sentiment. These methods are the only legitimate ones to which the American people can appeal with safety, and the man in this free land of ours who proposes to resort to force is a political brigand and traitor. The tribunal of revolution we have had before, even in the field of national politics, but rarely before have we heard this wild talk of a resort to arms to settle the dispute.

We do not forget that Presidential contest when the whole country waited with loyal patience for the official count, and with what law-abiding readiness it accepted the result. Never was the value of American sovereignty more fully tested, or the might and virtue of the ballot more fully sustained. If "these Populist Governors and gubernatorial pretenders" persist in carrying out their schemes and peculiar theories they should be dealt with as revolutionary traitors and should receive the punishment which treason merits.

Kolb's message to the people of Alabama, advising his supporters to delay paying their taxes, is worthy of the revolutionary spirit which has characterized so many South American States, where stability in government is a thing almost unknown. It is time that the Republican party held the reins of power again, and that clear-headed American statesmanship and patriotism prevailed once more. We have had enough of political fanaticism and of unbridled lust for power. Liberty under law is the corner-stone upon which we have reared the grand structure of American freedom, and law must everywhere be supreme if we would have liberty endure.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, in a recent speech in Boston, thus describes the late Leveillé regime in Kansas: "If the sworn, specified, detailed and documented accusation of their own leaders is to be believed, the Populist administration in Kansas has been the most profligate, debased, degraded and disgraceful government ever known in any State of the Union. Before it Tammany pales its ineffectual fires."

But we have reason to believe that the awakening reason and conscience of the American people are eager to send Populism to its death, and are making themselves ready for the rule of that party which saved them in the past from the assaults of treason and brought them out from the darkness of civil strife into an era of unparalleled prosperity and growth.

Glen Miller, writing in the December Forum, takes an optimistic view of the situation in Utah with relation to the practice of polygamy, which he says is rapidly declining and will within another generation be a thing of the past. The prop of polygamy has been taken away, since it has ceased to be regarded as a religious virtue or as socially respectable. Those who still practice it do so stealthily, not openly and boastfully, as formerly. Mr. Miller says:

"We find a close analogy to this condition of things in the prohibition States, where, in spite of stringent laws, the old toper undergoes any humiliation to secure his favorite beverage. Human nature does not differ greatly in New York, Massachusetts, Kansas or Utah. But with the passing away of the present generation,

the last vestige of polygamy will disappear. No edict of the church could restore it. An insurmountable barrier in the way of its resumption is arising in the social amalgamation of Gentiles and Mormons. Intermarriages between the two classes have rapidly increased under the new conditions. Within a decade the distinguishing characteristics of Mormonism will be no stronger in Utah than the distinguishing characteristics of Catholicism, Presbyterianism or Methodism."

COMPARISONS.

The chief of the Florida Weather Bureau in his compilation for the period of twenty-two years gives the average number of cloudy days for December in that State as eleven, of partly cloudy days eleven, leaving but nine days of clear, bright weather. Many people have looked upon Florida as a climatic rival of California, but, according to these statistics, even its winter climate bears no comparison whatever with that of this State. We have not before us any statistics to refer to, but every dweller in California well knows that so large a proportion of cloudy and partly cloudy days would be an anomaly in this State, even during the rainy season. One great charm of California winter climate is its large proportion of sunshine. It is a climate where the invalid may live largely out of doors, and where the clear, dry atmosphere which he inhales acts as a tonic to those suffering from weak lungs and general physical debility. Life out of doors! It is better than all the nostrums that are prescribed by the physician, for it is full of undiluted curative tendencies and healing power. If you have a sick friend, send him out into the warm, mellow sunshine of our December days, and note how quickly the pale cheeks will take on a rosy glow, and the slow, uncertain step become elastic and sure.

The hygienic properties of this season's climate are of unquestionable excellence, and life here is a life in the sunshine, where December suns distill a mellow light and warmth which are most grateful to the invalid. He bids good-bye to the vitiated air of furnace-heated rooms, and breathes only the pure, uncontaminated atmosphere of the outer world. Nature here has no extremes of heat or cold with which the invalid must contend, but serene and calm her summers pass into that perfection of winter which sees a world of blossoms, of ripening oranges and golden, unclouded days.

The days which we are now enjoying since the rain are fair specimens of California winter weather—a winter that is recognized only by the almanac and that is in no one respect kindred to the cold and stormy winters of the East, for it is made up of bird song and blossoms, of blue skies and bright-winged butterflies, of springing grasses and growing grain, of ripening fruits and multitudinous harvests. If decay and feebleness must come to men, they should come slowly in this equable climate, where chill and storm and frost are such rare visitants, and the sun shines with but few interruptions from January to December.

Jersey City amateur electricians recently subjected a cow to a current of 3000 volts. The current was continued for three and a half minutes and then turned off. The cow was apparently dead. After waiting ten minutes, the animal meanwhile showing no signs of life, the experimenters began an attempt to resuscitate her by artificial respiration. In less than ten minutes the cow was upon her feet, apparently as well as before. This is the story told in a special telegram from New York to the Chicago Inter-Ocean. If it be true, it furnishes a good reason for the proposed attempt to resuscitate the next murderer who suffers capital punishment by electricity at Sing Sing.

Not only have hard times been our lot since the Democratic party has been in supreme power, but that party has been able to increase the national debt \$100,000,000—a snug little sum which the people have to pay for the change for which they so eagerly voted. It is one of the cases in which experience proves an expensive teacher—but the next Presidential vote will doubtless show her to have been a wise one, and one whose lessons we shall not forget to profit by.

The New York Sun, in its sententious way, remarks that "the wild asses of the Populist Democracy cannot be hobbled too soon nor too securely." But haven't they been pretty effectively hobbled by the events of November 6, 1894?

It has been very truthfully remarked that "Gen. Coxy would make a splendid Chinese officer, as he knows nothing but defeat. He is one of the few men in the country who are getting their just deserts."

AN OFFICIOUS DEMAGOGUE.

Carroll D. Wright, Labor Commissioner, is lobbying for the passage, by Congress, of a bill creating a permanent national board of arbitration. A Washington dispatch says that "Mr. Wright's experience in the Presidential Commission which recently investigated the Pullman strike is depended on to give practical form to the plan of national arbitration." If the work of that commission is to be regarded as any indication of what the work of the proposed national board of arbitration will be, it would be folly for the government to waste any money upon it.

The report of the Pullman Strike Commission, which is understood to have been written by Mr. Wright, is so grossly misleading, unfair and illogical as to be practically worthless and decidedly mischievous. Commissioner Wright has shown himself to be a demagogue of the rankest type, and Congressmen who allow themselves to be influenced by him in the framing of laws will make a very grave mistake.

It is doubtful if a State paper more injurious to both labor and capital than the report of the Pullman Strike Commission has ever been published. Its baleful effect will be most severely felt by labor; for its utterances are directly in line with those of Debs and other jaw-workers, who libel the cause of labor in assuming to speak for it, and who deceive, rob, and oppress the laboring man while pretending to champion his cause.

Congress should have no more to do with Carroll D. Wright and his officious suggestions than with Coxey and his vagaries.

One of Cleveland's consuls in Wales declares in an interview that "the American tinplate industry is a myth."

An industry which has turned out 46,406,335 pounds of tinplate in three months, if it be a myth, is certainly a very substantial and healthy one. But a few years more of Democratic management would be sufficient to reduce this and other thriving American industries to the condition of shadowy and insubstantial myths.

As we look out upon the waters of the big Pacific it is a very difficult matter for us to form any appreciable estimate of its vastness. It is estimated that if the whole land on the globe above water level were shored into the Pacific it would fill only one-seventh of its mighty basin. We can readily perceive that we are a pretty good remove from the lands upon the other side of it.

The total value of agricultural products in California was \$59,721,425 in 1890, while in 1891 it was \$87,033,290, an increase of 46 per cent in ten years. The increase in the value of agricultural products in the rest of the United States was 11 per cent during the same period. California keeps well ahead of the procession in this as in most other respects.

The Springfield (Ill.) Union makes an unkind, not to say malicious, insinuation when it suggests that the trouble with Grover Cleveland's foot may be that "since the election the swelling in his head has struck downward into his boots."

An exchange states that Judge Holcomb, the new fusion Governor-elect of Nebraska, "has a face which is an affidavit of honesty." A Populist Governor needs such a face if anybody does.

The latest report suggested by Miss Frances E. Willard is that women should serve on the police force in the larger cities. Now will Miss Willard give us arrest?

Corbett and Mitchell seem to have missed their calling. They should have been football players and attended the U. C. as "students."

If poor old Li Hung Chang gets out of his present job alive, he can come over here and pose as a "living picture."

PITH OF THE PRESS.

(Arizona Republican) When the Republican party comes into power again in 1900, it will promptly substitute industries for bonds.

(Lawrence Journal) An exchange declares that "the Colorado will now ride in oblivion up to the fields and ears." The oblivion mentioned must be bottomless.

(Louisville Commercial) We are inclined to think if Jerry Simpson had worn socks, and Billy Wilson had stayed at home to eat his dinner, this Democratic cup of November sorrow might not have been so bottomless.

(San Jose Mercury) In response to the call for a loan of \$50,000,000 the government was offered \$150,000,000, so it seems to be a good time to borrow money and make a loan to the State.

(Arizona Citizen) The Democratic party has been in power but a little over two years, and the national debt has increased \$100,000,000. It costs almost as much as a big war to keep such a party in power.

(Philadelphia Ledger) The spectacle of the United States as the friend of all peoples, referred to without question as an unrepudiated mediator in the quarrels of nations is one of which Americans should be proud. We not only keep the peace ourselves, but we are trusted peace-makers in all parts of the world.

(Kansas City Times) That dirty tramp Astor's beds of course had no sense of propriety or discretion, but he wasn't the least bit more cheeky than the noble of tramps who marched to Washington last summer and asked the government to feed them. It is no more improper to sleep in a millionaire's bed without his permission than it is to ask a government to which you do not owe one cent to the revenues or property to feed you.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

"Phenomenon." LOS ANGELES, Dec. 6.—To the Editor of The Times: Now that the "phenomenon" crowd have come and gone, leaving in their path hundreds of victims who have been defrauded out of their money, there is "wailing and gnashing of teeth" among them, and as many people seem anxious to know how they succeeded, I hope you will give space to this article.

These fellows did a large business in Los Angeles, taking away thousands of dollars without so far as can be learned, leaving any benefit to the victims. Many of those who paid for and took treatment were of the poor class, laborers, etc., who can ill afford to lose this money, while many others were of the well-to-do class, but who feel keenly the sense of being "taken in" and prefer not to have their names mentioned, some of them even going so far as to give fictitious names. Several of us who paid our money received treatment, but no benefit whatever, and made it a point to interview many others who were treated, and see what, if any, success they met with, and out of all the large number questioned not one solitary person did we find who would acknowledge they were in any way benefited. But all felt they had been badly duped.

A price charged was anywhere from \$25 up to hundreds, according to how they sized up and could work their victim.

Some poor people and sufferers would trust to medicine, and they were finally "cured" to take for what they called "cost of medicine," which was anywhere from \$20 up to within a few dollars of the price charged, for three or four small bottles, which most likely never cost over 50 cents to \$1. One poor cripple from a distance (the head of a family), besides paying his money and paid them \$10, he tried to get them to refund the money, and finally got one of the city officials to help him, but it was no use. They were not in the refunding business, claiming that they only charged him the cost of medicine, and that he had treated him himself. There were numerous other cases of a similar nature. Yes, they are "phenomena," and they are not to be considered, who should have been imprisoned, or run out of town. The character of their demeanor all through was one of the most confident that ever imposed upon a confiding people. T. J. WILLIAMS.

SMILES.

The world, while men to life do cling,
Is as they make it.
Some make the best of everything
And others take it.

—(New York Press.)

(Life) "So you want to marry my son," said the stern mamma to the emancipated woman.

"I do."

"Can you support him in the manner in which he has been accustomed?"

"Then take him and be happy."

(Brooklyn Eagle) Carleton. Miss Bowstring is to make her debut as a violinist tonight; she will be the rage, without doubt.

Montauk. Why, does she play so well? Carleton. No, but she has the shapeliest arms I have ever seen.

(New York Recorder) "I see," said Mrs. Hazleton, "that a spring of fresh water is worth \$500 in the Cherokee Strip."

"What in the—Oh, yes, I see," said Hazleton, "of course stock has to be watered."

(Yankee Blade) Tom. Did Maud tell you the truth when you asked her her age?

Jack. Yes. If I marry her I shall find out.

Tom. What did she say?

Jack. She said it was none of my business.

(Truth) "We should be thankful for small mercies," said the boarding-house waitress. "We have to be," replied the starboarder, as he gazed at the diminutive turkey.

(Harlem Life) Mrs. Rafferty. Why is it, Pat, that you do not get out of sayson during the summer?

Mrs. Rafferty. Sure, I am surprised at you that ye don't know that. The oysters are lying around during the summer, of course.

(Fall Mail Budget) Effie. Mamma, when I grow up, if I marry a man anybody, shall I be an old maid like Aunt Tabitha?

Mamma. Yes, dear.

Effie. And if I marry shall I marry somebody like papa?

Mamma. Yes, darling.

Effie (after a pause). Well, it is a hard word for us women.

DOUBT HIS STORY.

Reported Gold Discoveries Near the Soldiers' Home Not Believed.

SOLDIERS' HOME, Dec. 7.—(Special Correspondence.) Many are scoffing at the story told by the lost veteran to the Santa Monica Mountains, notwithstanding the fact that the miner has in his possession evidence of its existence in paying quantities within a very few miles of here.

A veteran by the name of Johnson, in Co. B, who is an old-timer in California, says that the Mormons gave this section of the State a thorough and vigorous prospecting as early as the year 1845; that they settled in that year at San Bernardino, and swarmed over Southern California, and that he had seen them prospecting for gold, but to no purpose, and they abandoned pursuit of wealth in this direction and turned their attention to mining in other parts of the State.

This, to some extent, explains the existence of old workings and signs of habitation in different parts of the mountains, and it is some think, former habitations of Aztecs.

Many, however, fully concur in the story told by the returned veteran, and will believe that the lost miner has found the gold mine he has been seeking for so long. Other old miners claim that gold exists in the mountains, but scattering and in small quantities, and it will take time and labor to find a state point to work. The placer resources of the hills have never been examined to any great extent. One man who had tried it says that he found "colony," but nothing to justify him in continuing the search. The scarcity of water has prevented any mining for placer deposits, and some say that the gold is in the mountains, and that they had any way to separate it from the dirt and gravel.

At all events, the many rumors of gold in the mountains, and the fact that they have awakened a keen interest in the breasts of the old Californians, who many will go out and test the matter to satisfy themselves, even if they find nothing.

Knights of Honor.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term last evening by Los Angeles Lodge, No. 2925, K. of L.:

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

The Council Disposes of Laid-over Business.

Interest on Proposed Bonds Reduced from Five to Four and One-half Per Cent.

Form for Street Bids—Delinquent Library Book Borrowers Causing Trouble—At the Court-house.

The ordinance calling a bond election for park extension, school improvement and other purposes, was repassed by the City Council yesterday, after changing the rate of interest on the proposed bond issues from five per cent. to 4½ per cent. A motion to have the boiler inspection ordinance amended was referred to a committee. The City Attorney was requested to give an opinion regarding a remedy for the crowded condition of electric cars on the University line; also a written opinion on the necessity of mailing sample ballots for the bond elections. The Board of Public Works considered a few of the less important matters referred to it.

At the Court-house considerable business, both civil and criminal, was disposed of.

AT THE CITY HALL.

The City Council. PASSAGE OF THE BOND ELECTION ORDINANCE.

An adjourned session of the City Council was held yesterday morning. Councilmen Nickell and Smith being absent.

The Sewer Commission reported recommending the acceptance of the proposal of B. Dornine to construct a sewer on Olive street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, at 93 cents per lineal foot. Adopted.

Councilman Rhodes moved to request the Mayor to return without his approval the ordinance calling an election for the issuance of bonds for various purposes. He said that, after consulting with a number of the city officers, he was in a position to know, and who may be considered authorities in the matter, it appeared that the rate of annual interest on the bonds had been 4½ per cent rather than 5 per cent.

With but little further debate the motion to request the Mayor to return the ordinance without his approval was adopted.

Councilman Fassell moved that the ordinance providing for the inspection of steam boilers be amended by inserting the following: "It is further provided that any owner, renter or user of any steam boiler or boilers holding certificates of inspection unrevoked and in full force in compliance with the ordinance for the purpose of making guaranteed steam boiler inspections, and that maintains an inspection force especially for this business, shall be exempt from further inspection and from the pains and penalties recited in this act or ordinance."

The matter was referred to the Fire and Water Committee.

Councilman Munson moved that the Board of Public Works be requested to report on the necessity of having a culvert constructed at Second and Pearl streets. Adopted.

President Teed moved that the City Attorney be requested to report to the City Council on the necessity of having a culvert constructed at Second and Pearl streets. Adopted.

The City Council. The trial of the case of J. H. Coleman vs. J. Downey Harvey, administrator of the estate of John G. Downey, deceased, was commenced before Judge McKimley and a jury in Department Six yesterday afternoon, but was not concluded, and will be taken up again to-day.

The plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of \$11,825 from the estate of the late ex-Gov. Downey, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. He alleges in his complaint that during the years 1883 and 1884 he gave John G. Downey \$5000 to take a counterclaim for the A. R. U. who was sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for eighteen months upon conviction of conspiracy to obstruct the mails during the strike in June last. Judge Ross ordered that the appeal be allowed, and the motion of the appellants, admitted them to bail in the sum of \$5000 each, pending the determination of said appeal.

COUNTERFEITERS SENTENCED. Diego Cilli and Manuel Blungo, two of the four Italian counterfeiter captured by the police detectives in a deserted house near Prospect Park some months ago, appeared before Judge Ross in the United States District Court yesterday morning for sentencing. They were each sentenced to the County Jail for six months, and fined \$500 each, pending the determination of said appeal.

Chinese Gamblers Convicted. Justice Austin yesterday convicted the three Chinamen caught by Officer Harris playing at a game of fan-tan, and he will sentence them today to 30 days in the County Jail, and a fine of \$500 each, pending the determination of said appeal.

Banks Arraigned. S. J. Banks was arraigned before Justice Austin yesterday on the charge of obtaining property by false pretenses, preferred against him by B. F. Armstrong of Moore, Hunt & Co., and his case was set for examination December 14, at 9:30 a. m. Banks is charged with obtaining six barrels of Jesse Moore whiskey by false representation. He is out on bail.

Held for Burglary. J. Reed, the negro arrested for burglary of L. C. Simpson's house at No. 113 San Pedro street, was examined by Justice Austin yesterday, and was held to answer in the Superior Court with bail at \$1000. In lieu of bail, he was taken to the County Jail.

CLEVELAND'S Baking Powder. Bread, biscuit and cake raised with Cleveland's Baking Powder keep their freshness and flavor.

The reason is, the leavening power of Cleveland's is produced by pure cream of tartar and soda only,—not by alum, ammonia or any other adulterant.

Cleveland's is "Pure & Sure."

BAKING-POWDER

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only with considerable difficulty that a comparative statement of the bids showing which was the lowest and most effect could be prepared. This being the case property owners interested have had to be a good deal of trouble in order to find out what bid was the lowest and to see how much it was going to cost them for any particular piece of street work.

It has been said that some of the contractors desire to have the requirements as to the form of bids unchanged, as with it as it has been, they have been able to a considerable extent to keep the public generally from having an intelligent understanding of what really was the price of their bids.

The Employment Question. THE COMMITTEE HAS NOT YET REPORTED.

The special committee of the City Council to which was referred the communication from the committee appointed by the Associated Charities recommending the taking of a census of the city, and the work may be provided in the city for those who come here in the winter and are out of both money and employment, did not make any report to the City Council at yesterday's adjourned meeting of that body.

Councilman Nickell, the chairman of the committee was not at the Council meeting yesterday. As he does not appear to have been seen about the City Hall since Wednesday morning it has been surmised that he may be out of town.

Unless some action is taken on the matter soon it will be so late that the present Council will scarcely be able to dispose of it and if it is turned over to the next Council there will naturally be a good deal of delay resulting from the transfer so that it will be quite a long time before the scheme proposed can be put in operation.

Figueras Street Assessment. The assessment for the improvement of Figueras street from Adams street to the southern city boundary, as recently completed by Grant Brown, is being prepared in the City Engineer's office, and will probably be ready to turn over to the Street Superintendent next Tuesday. After being turned over to the next Council, it will be for the Street Superintendent to issue the warrant to the contractor, who may then commence to collect his pay.

City Officers' Annual Report. Most of the city officers who have not already done so are busily engaged in the preparation of their annual reports, which are by the city charter required to be submitted to the City Council at its second regular meeting in December. The second regular meeting for this month will be on Monday, but some of the officers are unable to complete their reports by that time. The documents will, however, with few exceptions, be ready to be submitted during the week.

City Hall Notes. The Board of Public Works held a short meeting yesterday but prepared recommendations on only a few minor matters. Felipe Botiller and others have protested against the sidewalking of the south side of Eighth street between San Pedro street and Maple avenue.

Frank Brock, have petitioned for an extension of fifteen days' time in which to complete the Lasarzewski case, this being necessary in order that the cement may properly "set."

The City Tax and License Collector reports for the month of November the collection of licenses amounting to \$12,348.50. He also reported for the same month the collection of delinquent October licenses amounting to \$344.50.

AT THE COURTHOUSE. The Courts. TRIAL OF THE SUIT AGAINST THE DOWNEY ESTATE.

The trial of the case of J. H. Coleman vs. J. Downey Harvey, administrator of the estate of John G. Downey, deceased, was commenced before Judge McKimley and a jury in Department Six yesterday afternoon, but was not concluded, and will be taken up again to-day.

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HIS THIRD ATTEMPT.

J. H. Conrad Again Tries to Kill Himself.

Dependent and Practically Penniless He Wanted to End His Life.

Formerly a Well-known and Prosperous Business Man of Butte, Mont.—A Very Sad Case.

A man named Joseph H. Conrad attempted suicide Tuesday night, and his condition was not discovered until yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where Dr. Bryant treated him for morphine poisoning, and at last reports the man was alive, though in such a critical condition that his chances for life were very meager.

Thursday afternoon about 2 o'clock he went to the Reed House on First street and engaged a room, saying he would leave it at 6 o'clock. He went to bed immediately, but before retiring requested the landlady to bring him a glass of fresh water, which she did. It was in this glass of water that Conrad swallowed the morphine.

At 6 o'clock he had not gone, but Mrs. Reed thought nothing of this until yesterday. At 10 a.m. yesterday the man had not yet gone, so she sent a ladder and looking in over the transom, saw that he was lying in bed breathing heavily and painfully, while his face and hands were very much discolored. She immediately sent word to the police, and when the patrol wagon responded the man and his effects were removed to the Receiving Hospital. The stomach pump was promptly applied and the usual treatment was given him. He had taken almost half a bottle of morphine from a cylindrical bottle about an inch and a half in diameter at the base and two inches long—enough to kill several men. The bottle was stenciled with an "X" and a half in diameter at the base and two inches long—enough to kill several men. The bottle was stenciled with an "X" and a half in diameter at the base and two inches long—enough to kill several men.

It was learned from a friend of his, H. T. L. Bingham, with whom he had been traveling to Guatemala, that Conrad had been a successful commission merchant in Helena and Butte, Mont., and that he had two brothers who are bankers, one in Albuquerque, N. M., and the other in Butte, Mont. It was to the latter that Conrad sent his wife the very day he planned his suicide, and she and her two little daughters are traveling along unconscious of the condition of the husband and father. It seems Conrad had done well in business until the closing of the silver mines compelled him to close his doors, and though he possesses real property in Montana, he has been unable to realize on it and has been very much embarrassed and dependent.

Since his arrival here, about six months ago, he has been devoting a good part of his time to playing poker, a pastime that seems to have become a habit, and he has been so much occupied that he has neglected to care for his family, and he has been so much occupied that he has neglected to care for his family, and he has been so much occupied that he has neglected to care for his family.

But the departure of his family made dependent, and his losses left him almost penniless, so he spent several hours looking around town for his friend Bingham, and not finding him, went and engaged the room in which he had planned to die. When found he had only forty cents on his person.

He was an incessant smoker of cigarettes and it is supposed by many that this habit was much to blame for his condition. It is his third attempt at suicide by the same route, the second attempt having been made last August in his room at the Hollenbeck, at which time he had a very narrow escape from death. This time he may be more successful.

Another Unfortunate.

A. H. Weir Commits Suicide by Taking Laudanum.

A. H. Weir, who resides at No. 225 Downey avenue, was found dying in the willows up the river late yesterday afternoon, and was carried to the County Hospital, where he died later in the evening. A stockman riding along the river heard a noise of gasping breathing in the brush and, upon investigation, found a man lying there with a two-ounce laudanum bottle under him. Everything possible was done for him at the hospital, but the poison had too much time in which to take effect, and the man expired without regaining consciousness.

He was an old man, who worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad as watchman on one of their bridges. He left two letters in his pockets, which will explain his motives. The first was dated, but not addressed, and the second was as follows:

"LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7, '94.
"I have had catarrh thirty-three years, and there are times when it almost kills me. I hope you will cure me, for I am old and I have no one to take care of me. I am your true friend and brother."

P. S. (on separate paper): "Good-bye, wife, daughter, son, Willie and John and Sister Laura and granddaughters, also the brothers of East Los Angeles Lodge A.O.U.W. (Signed) "A. H. W."

It is presumed the latter letter is intended for Clarence E. St. John, president of the Southern Pacific Company, and that his reference to his inability to see well and his regret at leaving so suddenly are in relation to his position as watchman.

His Identity Established.

The identity of the strange man, who was found dead where he had hanged himself, near M. M. Green's residence, five miles south of the city on Vermont avenue, was learned yesterday, though particulars will not be ascertained until this morning when Coroner Cates examines his effects. He was named Charles Clavienman, and it was learned he had a son in Reno, Nev. His trunk was found at the Strasburg House, corner Alameda and Ducommun streets.

The Coroner's jury yesterday morning found that he had come to his death by hanging with suicidal intent. The body was very warm when found. It was taken to Peck, Chase & Co.'s undertaking establishment, where it now is. No letters, or articles of value, were found on the man's person, and it is presumed that he was one of the army of unfortunates now wandering over this section. His son has been telegraphed to, but no answer has yet been received.

THE EAST SIDE.

Running Out the Tramps—The Ladies' Bazaar—Union Revivals.

The tramps who were washed into town by the rains of Wednesday are beginning to leave, and by tonight the city will probably be well cleaned of them. The local police had a large job for a few days, however, running the fellows down and warning them out of the city limits.

The ladies bazaar, which has been the attraction at the Presbyterian Church for a couple of days past, closed last evening with a record. The social. The attendance has been good and the ladies' society is the gainer by a number of dollars which will be put to good use in some of the departments of church work.

The union revivals at the church have proved exceedingly interesting to those attending, though the weather has been a serious drawback. Mr. Pratt is a fine talker and an earnest worker, and it is believed that next week will see larger audiences.

Mrs. Mary H. Miller, formerly State Librarian of Iowa, arrived in the city on Tuesday, and will spend the winter here. She is the guest of W. W. Stockwell and family on Downey avenue.

GATHMAN'S TELESCOPE.

PROF. T. S. C. LOWE THINKS IT FEASIBLE.

He Also Takes Issue with Prof. Barnard on the Heat Waves—Places Where They do not Exist.

During his recent visit to Chicago Prof. T. S. C. Lowe inspected and passed an opinion on the new form of telescope invented by a man in that city, giving the system, as quoted in an Associated Press dispatch, his unqualified indorsement. He was asked today for his opinion on the San Diego scheme to mount such a telescope on Mount Hamilton in the back country of that county, and also what he had to say about Prof. Barnard's criticism of the Chicago map in Friday's Times.

"Well," said the professor, "as for the San Diego scheme, I don't want to say much, but you know San Diego. The new form of telescope referred to I examined in Chicago. The inventor has succeeded in making a seven-inch glass out of numbers of sections of lenses, as he proposed to make a large one, and it is perfect. Through his seven-inch telescope I could plainly see the belts of Jupiter and their colors, as well as the spots on Mars, and this was in an atmosphere much inferior to ours. Now, in my opinion, if a seven-inch glass can be made perfect by this system it seems possible to make a larger one. Any one would be rash to take issue with Prof. Barnard on any astronomical subject. He is right in the main in what he says about the trouble with the heat waves, and though it is not possible to quiet these waves, it is quite feasible to find locations where they do not exist. If Prof. Barnard were familiar with the atmospheric conditions on the summit of the Sierra Madre range of mountains back of Pasadena, he would know where there is no such trouble as he alludes to. It is not, said the professor, "that Mr. Hamilton has such a variable climate that it is impossible to find a location where there is no trouble. It is very distressing to astronomical observers, but that is no sign that such a condition exists everywhere. Without disputing anything, I am sure that the professor is right in his opinion. I still think that it is quite possible to construct the telescope after the plan of the Chicago map. The difficulty of making great lenses in one piece is in the apparent impossibility of getting a piece of glass the required size which shall be free from imperfections. With the glass, made of perfectly-fitted small lenses, it seems quite practicable."

"How about San Diego as a location for an observatory?" was asked.

"Well," was the reply, "if you go inland you will find the heat waves worse than almost anywhere else, for there is more heat there are favorable conditions on the Sierra Madre Mountains, not to be found anywhere else in the world."

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Meeting of the City Council—Notes and Personal.

SANTA BARBARA, Dec. 7.—(Special Correspondence.) The City Council met in regular session yesterday afternoon, being all present but A. S. Cooper. The ordinance regarding the sale of explosives to private citizens was referred to the Committee on Ordinance and Judiciary. The Committee on Boulevard extension had no report to make. On motion it was ordered that the services of the special mounted policeman be dispensed with for the present. Mr. McGuff exhibited his chemical fire extinguisher the Council with a view to furnishing the fire department with such. The matter was referred to the Committee on Fire, Gas and Water, who were empowered to act. City Engineer Harrington was granted a leave of absence for sixty days. Permission was given the I.O.O.F. to construct an asphalt crosswalk across Chapala street. A large number of claims were allowed and the Council adjourned.

Some time ago J. Ogram of this city loaned a team and spring wagon to a man named J. J. Murray, who was to drive the team to Santa Maria and secure pasture for it. On reaching Santa Maria he wrote Mr. Ogram that feed was scarce and he could not obtain pasture, and was inquiring about the matter with the local authorities. Mr. Ogram wrote him in the meantime that he had sold the team to Mr. Hurstman of San Luis, who would meet him there. Mr. Ogram replied that as he wanted to go north anyway he would deliver the team at San Jose. Since that time not a word has been heard from him, and yesterday Sheriff Broughton issued notices asking that Murray be apprehended for breach of contract.

H. L. Williams of Summerland is having great success with his oil wells, one of which yields twenty-four barrels per day, as much as the capacity of the pump, without apparently lowering the supply at all. He thinks that if he had proper machinery he could easily pump 100 barrels per day.

A marriage license has been issued to Oscar Bartels and Bertha Nubart.

Miss Carrie Truslow, who has been visiting in San Francisco and Los Angeles for several weeks, passed her time last night. Her mother also returned from Los Angeles, where she has been on a short visit.

The case of Ferdinand Granas vs. J. D. Snyder has been continued until December 28.

E. L. Paddock and J. W. Armstrong leave tomorrow night for San Francisco.

The rainfall, according to Mr. Vail's measurement, amounted to .166 inches. This makes a total for the season of 3.77 inches.

THE SAN PETE RECOUNT.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 7.—A writ of mandamus has been issued from the Third District Court against the Utah Canvassing Board to prevent them from opening ballot boxes and re-counting the vote of San Pete county for delegates to the constitutional convention. The writ is returnable December 17.

THE FAKE RAILROAD

San Diegans Becoming Tired of the Joke.

Only Fifty People Attend the Meeting to Promote the "Enterprise."

Mayne Secures the Passage of a Resolution Regretting His Resignation as the Head of the Concern.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 7.—(Special Correspondence.) A masterly humorist like Charles Dickens would have found abundant material for pen-pictures at the meeting of citizens in the Chamber of Commerce to consider the San Diego Pacific Railroad project last night. Out of 18,000 to 20,000 people in this city only fifty attended the meeting and many of these were not representative citizens. The report of the committee appointed December 4 to formulate a plan of action to be submitted to the meeting was adopted with certain recommendations. In this report was the following paragraph:

"Now we find an almost universal opposition to C. E. Mayne as president of said road. Owing to this opposition the proper encouragement is not given. We recognize Mr. Mayne's services and consider him well qualified for the position of president, and believe his ability would be of valuable assistance in carrying out the scheme, but the movement of San Diego is vital to the enterprise. Judging from a month's experience and the facts brought out in interviews with our citizens we realize the impossibility of harmonizing the antagonistic elements."

It was recommended that H. L. Story be chosen president of the road. Mr. Story is believed to be a man of business ability. The transfer of his property to his wife a few years ago caused comment. In discussing the report of the committee Citizens G. W. Mayne, a dealer in second-hand articles, felt called upon to favor the retention of Mr. Mayne, who he considered an all-round rustic of acknowledged ability. Mr. Mayne called attention to the great need of a railroad connecting San Diego with the outside world, referring to the injury being done to this city by persons in the back country deliberately misrepresented the condition of affairs here.

On motion of Judge Kinney the reference to the opposition to Mr. Mayne was dropped. The committee's report: The following resolution was then adopted: "Resolved, that the people of San Diego assembled in the Chamber of Commerce to discuss and consider the project inaugurated by C. E. Mayne to build a railroad from San Diego eastward, known as the San Diego Pacific, do hereby regret the resignation of Mr. Mayne as president of said road, and do hereby tender to him the thanks of this meeting for the services he has rendered in connection therewith."

A few hours before this meeting some of the chief promoters of the meeting admitted to the Times correspondent that with a man of Mayne's notorious business record, the president of the San Diego Pacific road could not possibly be built. The resolution does not represent the sentiment of the reliable business men of San Diego. It represents the enthusiasm of some of whom may be inspired by motives of honest interest in the welfare of San Diego, but some of whom are regarded with suspicion by the sensible San Diegans who have done and will do more for San Diego's advancement than will a band of business adventurers mixed up with a sprinkling of misguided honest men. It is said that Eugene V. Debs, leader of the A.R.U., will come here to investigate the proposed road. Debs is the man who last summer advised railroad men to "take the Pacific and buy a gun," with the implied purpose of overturning law and order. Mr. Bachman, one of the officers of the road, was local leader of the A.R.U. here on July 4, who impulsively declared that the A.R.U. lodge be allowed first place in the procession, in advance of the United States flag, and the United States and State troops. The weak-kneed official of the parade, Maj. Sweeney, U.S.A., (retired) allowed this impudent leader to march his command ahead of the G.A.R. post, much to the disgust of the veterans who had risked their lives for the country which the A.R.U. was at that moment striving to drag in the dust by the resistance to law and order throughout the land. There is a sense of deception among San Diegans who influence public opinion here which repudiates any enterprise fostered by men who have stood ready to tear down "Old Glory," and they do not propose to be added with the odium attached to any such set of men. The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce officially repudiated the San Diego Pacific Railroad by declining to lend the name of the chamber to the promoters of the scheme as a reference. Members of the board censure Secretary R. H. Young for practically ignoring their efforts to the chamber to further the scheme they declined, and some of them would be glad to see Mr. Young retired from a position where he is likely to bring San Diego to disaster.

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IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

The first charity ball, given last evening, by the Assistance League, was in every way a brilliant and a most charming affair. The new Turnverein Hall, on Main street, was handsomely decorated with palms, pomegranate blossoms, holly, festoons of evergreen and chrysanthemums, and the elegant costumes displayed made a scene rich in color. The supper-room was most daintily appointed. The small tables were draped with amilax, covered with pink rosebuds, and lighted by pink-shaded lamps. Attentive waiters looked out for the wants of the guests, and an elaborate supper was served. The decorations were in charge of Mrs. C. C. Carpenter, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mrs. J. E. Cook and Mrs. Griffith, while the excellence of the supper was due to Mrs. John H. F. Peck. A committee, consisting of Mrs. John P. Jones, Mrs. Charles J. Ellis, Mrs. F. Ainsworth and Mrs. Griffith, received the guests, and William Bishop acted as floor manager, assisted by Messrs. Charles Ellis, Dr. J. E. Moyle, Louis F. Vetter, Frederick T. Grimes, Graf, and Dr. F. K. Ainsworth. The ladies of the league feel very much pleased by the success of their undertaking. Instead of injuring it, the opposition, which has been made has helped the cause, for many have thus heard of it and expressed their sympathy by sending material aid, and the expenditure of the affair was all paid by subscriptions and donations before a single ticket was sold. Consequently the results from the sale of tickets are pure profit.

Among those present were: Senator and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ellis, Dr. and Mrs. Frank K. Ainsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Carpenter, Capt. and Mrs. Overton, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. Bond Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. Earl, Mr. and Mrs. Holliday, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cline, Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Farnes Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Satori, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Monroe, Dr. and Mrs. Utley, Mr. and Mrs. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. Col, and Mrs. G. Wiley Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Howell, Maj. and Mrs. Bonnell, Dr. and Mrs. McGowan, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Misses Ellis, Greenfield, White, Barting, Hanning, Childs, Marx, Landt, Johnson, Waddell, Robinson, Overton, Gorham, White, Smith, Brady, Jevne, Bonnell, Mullins, San Diego, Calif., Easton, Alden, Kent, Cates, Rose, Willis, Messrs. Perkins, Fitzgerald, Murphy, Jevne, Horton, Austin, Blackman, Van Dyke, Brady, Graf, Cardick, Hecker, Cash, Martin, Fleischman, Jack Griffith, Capt. Banning, Better, Miesner, and many others.

Reduced the Charge.

J. Fredericks was examined by Justice Seaman yesterday on a charge of grand larceny and was discharged from that complaint, but he was committed to prison so a new complaint, charging him with petty larceny, could be filed.

Federicks was arrested by Officer Fay and booked for grand larceny under the supposition that he had taken the dollar he stole by violence from the hands of a road block witness, John Smith. But yesterday it was shown that Smith had already placed the coin on the bar of the saloon where Fredericks took so the charge will have to be reduced to that of petty larceny.

DEATH RECORD.

MANSFIELD—William, beloved father of J. Mansfield and Mrs. Gustave Brosse, aged 80 years.

DECEASED—December 8 from residence, No. 622 Court street.

CASE—In this city, December 6, 1894, George H. Case, a native of New York, aged 44 years.

Funeral from late residence, No. 2110 Santa street, December 9, 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances invited. Remains at Sharp & Samson's parlors.

DIED.

GREEN—In this city, December 3, 1894, Charles F. Green, aged 35 years.

parade, Maj. Sweeney, U.S.A., (retired) allowed this impudent leader to march his command ahead of the G.A.R. post, much to the disgust of the veterans who had risked their lives for the country which the A.R.U. was at that moment striving to drag in the dust by the resistance to law and order throughout the land. There is a sense of deception among San Diegans who influence public opinion here which repudiates any enterprise fostered by men who have stood ready to tear down "Old Glory," and they do not propose to be added with the odium attached to any such set of men. The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce officially repudiated the San Diego Pacific Railroad by declining to lend the name of the chamber to the promoters of the scheme as a reference. Members of the board censure Secretary R. H. Young for practically ignoring their efforts to the chamber to further the scheme they declined, and some of them would be glad to see Mr. Young retired from a position where he is likely to bring San Diego to disaster.

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Edward T. Cook

The Bookseller, 117 S. SPRING STREET Below Nadean Hotel.

Ready for the Holiday Trade.

We have the best appointed bookstore in Southern California; the brightest, neatest, best selected and most conveniently arranged stock in the city. Our holiday goods are all displayed, and we have splendid bargains all through the house. Book buyers of past holiday seasons remember well our low prices, and we mean that our customers this year shall have equally as good opportunity and we promise lower prices than ever before. We will not be undersold.

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The "Nob Hill" Tract.

Choicest Residence Property and the Cheapest in Los Angeles.

Reached in Ten Minutes from the Center of the City by Electric Car Line.

We have the best appointed bookstore in Southern California; the brightest, neatest, best selected and most conveniently arranged stock in the city. Our holiday goods are all displayed, and we have splendid bargains all through the house. Book buyers of past holiday seasons remember well our low prices

HOUSE AND LOT.

How the Rain Will Help Real Estate.

Openings for Investment in the Sub-division of Large Tracts.

Another Big Block to go Up on Broadway—Important Street Improvements—Central Avenue—Building Notes.

The past week has been a quiet one in real estate circles. During the early part of the week politics interfered to a considerable extent with business, but later the rain. There will, however, soon be a reaction. The rain has come at length, and the croakers have gone to hide themselves. These croakers always appear about the month of November, and begin to talk about a dry season, a failure of crops, the country going to the dogs, and so forth.

THE MOURNFUL CROAKER.

We all know this kind of an individual, a sort of prophet of evil, who lifts up his voice, not in the desert, but among the gardens and palm trees of Los Angeles. He does not seem at all appropriate in this land of sunshine and flowers, but he is here, all the same. He is the terror of the enterprising real estate dealer, for just about the time when the latter has laid his plans to dispose of a considerable amount of property to new arrivals, who come in from the East about that time, the croaker goes around among these people and whispers in their ears doleful premonitions of coming disaster, advising them to "go slow," and to wait before they invest in land which might possibly be dried up or blown away within the next twelve months. Under ordinary circumstances, the opinion of such men would not have any weight, but as it happens, some of these people who come to Southern California from the East are full of the neck, with suspicious in regard to this section. They have heard so much about our arid lands, about the necessity for irrigation, which most of them suppose applies to everything that is grown here, about our real estate sharks of the vintage of 1886-7—many of whom, it must be admitted, were rather difficult customers to deal with, but then they mostly came from the East—that when they are tackled by a person who has land for sale they resemble, to a great extent, a mountain trout, and are very difficult to land. For this reason, the Southern California croaker is held in great esteem by the real estate men of these parts. Their patronage is not so great that they can afford to miss any chances of making a trade.

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

The blessed rain, which has been falling thick upon the just real estate agent and the unjust prophet of evil will have a particularly stimulating effect upon the sale of country property. As a rule, the majority of investors who come here from the East are inclined to put their money into inside city real estate, because it is easier to handle and they can figure up more closely just about how much they are going to make out of it. It is a fact, however, that for a man who is willing to devote himself to the business and has a considerable amount of capital to invest there is more money to be made today in country property than in lots.

PLENTY OF VACANT LAND.

Between Point Conception and the Mexican line there are still many hundreds of thousands acres of fertile soil that are in the same condition as when the flocks and herds of the Mission fathers ranged over the mesas and foothills of Southern California. Some of the best of this land is mostly today of large ranches, which are chiefly utilized for sheep pasturage. It is true that much of this land is very hilly, or even mountainous, but a large percentage of excellent valley and foothill land upon which most of the valuable crops that are a specialty of this section can be raised. There is a large tract of land in the San Joaquin valley, between Ventura and Kern counties, included in this territory is the great Beale ranch, containing some of the choicest land in Southern California, and a large portion of the San Joaquin valley, which is as good soil as is to be found anywhere south of the Tehachapi. Next is Orange county, where the great San Joaquin ranch of 100,000 acres, belonging to the Irvine estate, which is now entirely devoted to grain, but should support a population of 100,000 people. In Riverside county the traveler on the Southern California Railroad rides through many miles of country between Ontario and San Bernardino city which are almost devoid of population. Besides this there is an immense extent of country now desert, east of the mountains toward the Colorado River, much of which might be transformed into productive orchards, vineyards and fields by means of water, of which there is a large supply going to waste at present. In Riverside county only a beginning has been made in the reclamation and settlement of the land. Riverside, South Riverside and other places show what may be done in this direction, but they are only the beginning. There is room for an immense amount of further development in this country, not only on the plains, but in the mountain regions, where tracts such as the Santa Rosa ranch have for some years gone begging for a purchaser. Last, but not least, there is San Diego county, of which it may safely be said that there is at least nine-tenths of the territory, extending from the ocean to the Colorado River, is still in a primitive and unsettled condition. Much of this territory far more than is generally believed—is capable of supporting a large population. Even the forbidding expanse of the Colorado Desert will undoubtedly before long produce abundant crops of the most valuable products that are raised in Southern California.

THE CENTRAL-AVENUE SECTION.

One of the results of the oil development has been to increase the demand for property in the southern part of the city, outside of what is now generally known as the Central Avenue section. This is true of the section along Central Avenue, between Seventh street and the city limits. Over a year ago, before there was any particular movement in this direction, attention was called in these columns to the inducements which were held out for investors and home-seekers, but it is only during the past few months that buyers appear to have begun to realize the possibilities of this section. The improvements that have been made during the past year are mainly due to the enterprise of the Central Avenue section, which has handled the Philbin tract on Central Avenue, and has since laid out the Brinkwater and Adams-street tracts, near the city limits. Until these tracts were placed on the market and liberally advertised in the columns of The Times this section was to many of the citizens of Los Angeles a terra incognita, and there is a general impression that it was a low, undesirable part of town, something like the bottom lands along the Los Angeles river. It is only necessary to repeat a fact which The Times has mentioned on several occasions, namely, that Central Avenue is nearly a mile higher than the Figueroa street, at the same distance south of the city.

Among the new residents in this section who have put up important improvements are Dr. Hayes of Dayton, O., brother of ex-President Hayes. Several years ago, during the boom, Dr. Hayes bought two lots on Central Avenue, and the southern half East and returned to Los Angeles a few days ago. After looking over all the west end section and the southern half, he decided to build a residence at once the erection of a fine residence on his lots.

Among citizens who will build good residences in the Adams-street tract are Drs. Franklin and Talcott and D. L. Burke of Angeleno Heights. Within a couple of days the improved narrow-gauge service of the electric cars on Central Avenue will be in operation from Spring street to Adams street, giving a twelve minute service.

THE ROSE RANCH.

In regard to the proposed subdivision of one of these large tracts, which is at present in the hands of an English company, the investor has the following to say: "The English stockholders in the L. J. Rose Company, Limited, have been somewhat discouraged at the continued ill suc-

cess that has attended their efforts to realize a dividend on their large investment and have made up their minds to put the company in liquidation. The operations of the last year show heavy losses and the interest account is also considerable. A delegation of three gentlemen has been sent over from England, and they are making arrangements with a leading real estate firm to handle the property. If terms can be arranged satisfactorily to the stockholders, the ranch, which comprises nearly 2000 acres of the land, most of it highly improved, will be cut up and disposed of in small parcels.

A REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

There is again some talk about establishing a real estate exchange. During the past week an incorporation was formed entitled the Interstate Real Estate Exchange. To judge from the names of the stockholders, this is, however, more of a family affair than a regular real estate exchange. Efforts in this direction in the past have not been very successful, either because they were not started right or because it was impossible to get the members to pull together for any length of time. It seems, however, as if Los Angeles should be getting important enough to be able to maintain such an institution as this. A properly conducted real estate exchange is capable of doing much good for the members and for the purchasing public. It can make rules to prevent unreasonable competition, such, for instance, as the placing of a dozen sign boards on a single lot, which tends to drive away prospective purchasers, and it can weed out the black sheep who occasionally manage to creep into the fold, even in Los Angeles, or at least it would make things so uncomfortable for them that they would not be able to do much business.

IMPORTANT STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Less than half a mile west of Spring and Fourth streets there is a large tract of hilly territory, from the summit of which one of the finest views of the city may be obtained. This hilly tract is not settled, or even partly settled, and the City Engineer is now preparing a change and establishing the grade of several streets which run through this tract including Figueroa street, from Third to Sixth; Fourth street from Fremont avenue to a point 261 feet west of Figueroa street; Arnold street, from Figueroa to a point 115 feet west; Fifth street, from Fremont avenue to Bixel street; Maryland avenue, from Figueroa to Bixel; Beaudry avenue, from Third to Sixth. The territory embraced in this tract is one of the finest residence sections of the city, and such well-known citizens as O. T. Johnson, W. D. Gould, A. M. Hough and others are interested in extensive street improvements, the beginning of which is to be the establishment of new grades on the streets named.

A COMING AUCTION SALE.

Unless the weather should be unfavorable, the owners of the 160 lots in the Diamond-street tract, between First and Temple streets, which are to be offered at auction on Wednesday next, expect some brisk competition. The lots are high, overlooking the surrounding country, and will be sold for the best offers that can be obtained. In addition to their value for residence purposes, there is the additional chance of striking oil, there being already two oil wells on the tract. Diamond street is eighty-two and one-half feet wide, and all graded.

THE OIL BUSINESS.

Several new oil wells have been started during the past week, but most property-owners, who have been thinking of boring within the city limits, will wait until after the court has rendered a decision in the case which comes up in a few days. As was expected, the rain of this week washed some oil down to the lower part of the town, and this will be used as an argument by the property-owners in that section to show that a serious nuisance has been created. The oil men say that they are not only willing, but anxious, to take any reasonable precaution, and to avoid making a nuisance. They have taken the initiative by banking up some of the low places, so as to prevent the oil from running out. While upon this subject, The Times would again suggest that it would be an excellent plan for the bidders, as soon as they are able, to arrange with some one to erect a small power-house at some convenient locality, and then utilize dynamite for pumping the oil, doing away with noise, smell and dirt. The royalty pay fairly for their power in fuel from their wells.

THE CENTRAL-AVENUE SECTION.

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The proprietors of the Adams-street tract announce that early in January they

will place on the market an addition to that tract, consisting of 100 lots. These will be offered on a new and popular plan, which it is believed will attract many buyers.

THE BROADWAY BOOM.

Still Broadway continues to march to the front. The latest important improvement for this rapidly-growing thoroughfare is a large five-story block, which Joseph Mesmer is about to erect on his property, fronting 180 feet on the west side of Broadway, between First and Second. It is stated that one of the leading dry goods stores of the city will occupy the entire ground floor of the building. It will take but a very few years at this rate before Broadway will be entirely built up north of Seventh street, when it will be one of the handsomest business thoroughfares west of Chicago.

BUILDING.

The rain will naturally have some effect in lessening the amount of building, but it will not make anything like the difference that is usual during the rainy season. There is such a steady demand for houses of all descriptions that the building boom may be expected to continue all through the winter.

THE BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR NOTES THE FOLLOWING UNCONTRACTED WORK:

Plans are being prepared for a six-room story and half dwelling, to be erected on the corner of Seventh and Union Avenue.

Plans are being prepared for a Methodist Church building, to be erected on the corner of Union Avenue and Court Street.

Plans are being drawn for an eight-room, two-story residence, to be built on Orange Street, to cost \$2500.

A. W. Paine is about to build an eight-room, two-story residence on the corner of Twenty-first and Union Avenue, to cost \$3000.

Plans are also being drawn for a six-room cottage for Mr. Drury, to be built on Trenton Street.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued by the City Superintendent of Buildings:

Mrs. J. M. Wiswell, two-story dwelling, Estrella Avenue, near Washington, \$2000.

O. Scheler, two-story dwelling, First, between Olive and Grand Avenue, \$3000.

Cudahy Packing Company, plans for packing-house, Macy and Santa Fe Railroad, \$2000.

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.

THE LARGEST BODY OF CHRISTIANS IN THE WORLD.

The Russians Were Converted from Heathenism by Force—Many Members in the United States.

[From a Special Contributor.]

The news of the last few weeks has had much to say of the Russian church. The accounts of the death and burial of the late Czar, the conversion and betrothal of Princess Alix, and the marriage of Nicholas II, are so interspersed with allusions to it, an institution almost unknown to Americans, that curiosity with regard to it has been widely aroused.

The Holy Orthodox church of Russia has at least this claim to interest, that it is the largest body of Christians in existence. It has more than twice as many members as any of the Roman Catholic national churches, and its numerical strength is certainly superior to that of protestantism in the United States and England taken together.

The Czar, governing this body by means of the Holy Synod, an institution of his own creation, is thus, after the Pope, the mightiest spiritual ruler of Christendom. Of his 90,000,000 of subjects, at least 65,000,000 are members of the state church, and its sixty-three bishops, 30,000 secular clergy, 6400 monks, and 4400 nuns, are in effect so many faithful temporal, as well as spiritual, officers of "Holy Russia." They form today, no doubt, the strongest force existing in the empire.

It is necessary to take a slight dip into general church history in order to gain any intelligent conception of the origin and nature of Russian Christianity. As far back as the fourth century there existed two great spiritual rulers to one or other of whom all Christian bishops and people acknowledged allegiance. These were the Pope of Rome, and the Patriarch of Constantinople. The former as representing the only apostolic see in western Christendom became supreme spiritual arbiter of that vast section of the empire. The latter as a patriarch of the church by decree of its councils, and as head of the great eastern empire, secured a like supremacy over the greater part of the east.

Time passed, and jealousy and strife inevitably marred the relations existing between these rulers. The schism of the two sections of Christendom grew apart, and developed many differences as to ceremonial and ritual, with even a few as to doctrine. The Eastern and Roman Catholics mutually regarded each other as schismatics, or even worse as heretics.

Naturally the first converts amongst the Russian people were made by missionaries of the Eastern Church. The earliest records of their labors are indefinite and hard to follow, but Vladimir, the first ruler of the country almost exactly a thousand years ago, is called the apostle of Russia, and certainly deserves the title in view of his achievement.

That prince becoming dissatisfied with the idol worship then prevalent amongst his people, sent embassies to inquire into the nature of Mohammedanism, Christianity of Rome, and that of the Eastern Church, the only religions of which he had ever heard. The members of the last embassy were most cordially received at Constantinople. The first qualification required of one who presents himself for ordination is that he should have a wife. If he should die, he is not permitted either to marry again, or to continue in his pastoral charge as a widowed priest. He must enter a monastery and there continue for the rest of his life. Vladimir, who was a widower, was precisely as if his death had taken place. From this fact it is easy to understand the common Russian proverb, "as happy as a priest's wife." It is safe to say that no other body of married women have ever been more carefully cherished by their husbands, and the same rule of male universality has been the cause of the unhappiness of much of the world's unhappiness.

The Russian peasant of today is perhaps the most truly religious man in the whole world. It has well been said that his church is still in its middle age period, and his own faith in, and submission to, his church is still in its prime. Yet he is not intolerant of other religions for in some villages Mohammedan mosques, heathen temples, and Christian churches are found side by side, and the Russian is evinced by the fact that he takes good care not to offend in any way against the heathen gods, much preferring to keep on the good side of them.

In doctrine the Russian Church varies little from that of Rome; but its public services whilst of the same general character are widely different, and read in the Old Russian or Slavonic language. Its ritual is different in almost every particular down to such details as the manner of making the sign of the cross, and the attitude of the people during divine service, which is always that of standing or kneeling, no seats being placed in any of the churches. Its services are more intricate, elaborate, and gorgeous, than those of any other form of worship in existence.

In some minor matters of doctrine and discipline a closer agreement with protestantism than with the church of Rome, is to be marked. Thus, in the mass both the elements of bread and wine are administered to the people. Baptism is by immersion and always in running water. Images are not allowed in churches, although sacred pictures or "ikons" are very plentifully used. Strangers of all, perhaps, as contrasted with Roman customs, priests and deacons not only may, but must be married men. The first qualification required of one who presents himself for ordination is that he should have a wife. If he should die, he is not permitted either to marry again, or to continue in his pastoral charge as a widowed priest. He must enter a monastery and there continue for the rest of his life.

THE GREATEST MODERN PHYSICIAN.

To Whom Thousands of Men and Women and Children Everywhere Owe Their Life and Happiness Today.

His Reputation Has Made Dartmouth College Famous in Every Town and Village in the Country---Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., Who First Gave to His Profession Paine's Celery Compound, the Wonderful Remedy that Makes People Well.



PROF. EDWARD E. PHELPS, M. D., LL. D.

"Excepting his handful of magnificent statesmen and his military heroes," says the most recent writer upon America, "the people owe more to Dartmouth's physician-teacher than to any one man."

"In every walk of life, among the highest office-holders at Washington, in the homes of the best people in the large cities, among the every-day folks of the country, families in comfortable circumstances, families that live from hand to mouth, and could not, if they wished, afford the services of any but an ordinary physician—everywhere I have met people to whom Paine's celery compound has been a blessing."

The story of the life-work of this giant among men has been often told, and is familiar to most readers. The likeness above is probably the best portrait of him yet printed.

It was the world-famed discovery of Prof. Phelps of an infallible cure for those fearful ills that result from an impaired nervous system and impure blood which has endeared the great doctor to the world, and made his life an era in the practice of medicine.

Prof. Phelps was born in Connecticut and graduated from the military school at Nor-

wich, Vt. He studied medicine with Prof. Nathan Smith of New Haven, Ct., and graduated in medicine at Yale.

His unusual talent soon brought him reputation and prominence among his professional brethren. First he was elected to the professorship of anatomy and surgery in the Vermont University. Next he was appointed lecturer on materia medica and medical botany in Dartmouth College. The next year he was chosen professor of the chair then vacated by Prof. Robby, and occupied the chair, the most important one in the country, at the time when he first formulated his most remarkable prescription.

In view of the overwhelming testimony to the value of Paine's celery compound that has recently appeared from men of national reputation, the picture of Prof. Phelps is particularly interesting.

New York's State Treasurer, Hon. Addison B. Colvin.

Ex-Minister to Austria, John M. Francis.

Miss Jennie Miller.

President Cook of the National Teachers' Association.

Hon. David P. Toomey, the publisher of Donohoe's Magazine.

Gen. John A. Halderman of New York city.

Hon. John G. Carlisle's private secretary.

The popular and nervous system, Marie Tempest; the poet-author, Albert H. Hardy; the Mayor of Montreal, brave Ida Lewis, and a host more of prominent men and women are among the thousands of grateful people who have recently sent to the proprietors of this wonderful remedy their expressions of its unequalled value—men and women who can well afford, and do command the highest medical advice in the country.

And then also from "the plain people" there come thousands of honest, straightforward, hearted letters, telling how Paine's celery compound has made them well.

Their testimony simply goes to show what New England's vigorous essayist has so aptly said, that Paine's celery compound is not a patent medicine; it is not a nostrum; it is not a mere tonic; it is not an ordinary nerve-cure—it is as far beyond them all as the diamond is superior to cheap glass.

It makes people well. It is the one true specific recognized and prescribed today by eminent practitioners for diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system. Prof. Phelps gave to his profession a positive cure for sleeplessness, wasting strength, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neurasthenia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. All such complaints Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

It is as harmless as it is good, and it was the universal advice of the medical profession that the compound be placed where the general public could secure it, and thousands of people have every year proven the wisdom of this good advice.

Only a truly great and effective remedy could continue as Paine's celery compound has done, to hold its high place in the estimation of the ablest physicians and of the thousands of busy men and women whose only means of judging is from the actual results in their own homes or from the testimony of those who have been so highly recommended, because none ever accomplished so much.

Today Paine's celery compound stands without an equal for curing exhausted nerves and building up the strength of the body. It cures radically and permanently. The nervous prostration and general debility from which thousands of women suffer so long that it finally gets to be a second nature with them—all this suffering and despondency can be very soon removed by properly feeding the nerves and replacing the unhealthy blood by a fresher, more highly vitalized fluid. A healthy increase in appetite and a corresponding gain in weight and good spirits follow the use of Paine's celery compound.

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PASADENA.

RESULT OF A TERRIBLE FALL OF A FAIRY.

Dr. Grinnell's Collection of Birds Endangered by Fire—Another Bad Day for Runaways—Personal.

PASADENA, Dec. 7. (Special Correspondence.) A fire alarm bell afternoon called the department to box No. 37, corner of Villa street and Marengo avenue. The occasion was an incipient fire in the house of Dr. Fordyce Grinnell. The fire was in the kitchen, the heat having penetrated the two inches of cement, which constituted the hearth, and when the department arrived a dense volume of smoke pouring from beneath the house was the only visible sign of the smoldering woodwork. By efficient work under the personal direction of the Chief, the fire was quickly brought under control, the flames and smoking timbers to the aid of a chemical extinguisher. When Mrs. Grinnell observed the danger, her first impulse, after having sent a man to turn in an alarm, was to save the fine collection of birds and eggs and other curios belonging to her husband, and of great value. While the fire was yet smoldering, these specimens were, by order of Mrs. Grinnell, carried back into the house, she fearing the fire less than the loss of the birds. Fortunately, the fire was not found necessary. This is the second time the same house has taken fire from the hearth, and it is likely that the second time will be the last, as the fire is not ascertained by a thin stratum of cement.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

While painting a house on Madison avenue this morning, Fred French experienced what came near being a fatal accident, but was serious at best. The large book which, fastened to the house, supported the weight of the staging on which French was at work, gave way from some cause or other unknown, precipitating the painter to the ground. The iron hook and tackle fell on the unfortunate man, who was nearly stunned by his fall, struck him in the face, breaking cheek bone, and in his left eye and bruised him badly in other ways. Mrs. Green and Blackford, the unfortunate man, who came so near being killed, and he is doing as well as could be expected.

A LECTURE ON DICKENS.

The lecture of George H. Coffin in the Universalist Church yesterday evening brought out a larger audience than could have been reasonably expected in such inclement weather, but it was not great as the occasion merited. The subject, "The Genius of Dickens as Shown in His Own Creations," is an interesting one, and was ably handled by Mr. Coffin, who is a ready and finished speaker. The readings from the immortal works of the great Dickens were given with much effect, and the speaker's analysis of the various characters, Micawber, Pickwick, Bill Sikes, and the others, were strikingly graphic. Solos were sung by Mrs. Westlake, accompanied by Dr. H. Stevens. Constant presided at the meeting, which was an enjoyable one throughout. By special request, Mr. Coffin will repeat his lecture on the right-wing of a broad, but when a larger audience will greet him.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

Thursday evening the Young Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, held an open meeting at the residence of Mrs. H. Stevens, on Marengo avenue. Each member brought a friend, and there were fifty present. An interesting programme was given, including a reading of the "Book of Acts," "Aunt Mary on Missions," missionary bible hymn, given by a quartette; "The Field of Missionary Work," Miss Pinney; "The Spirit of the Age," Mrs. H. Stevens; "The Author of Christmas," Helen Johnson; "The Phil Kearney Camp, Sons of Veterans," had a meeting Thursday evening, and elected officers as follows: President, H. Pratt, delegates: O. J. Griswold, Fred Kercher, alternates. The camp decided to hold a public installation jointly with the Ladies' Aid Society on the evening of January 3.

The Pasadena and Los Angeles Electric Railway company threatens to sidetrack South Pasadena as a result of the dispute over the right-of-way through the city, and come in by another route through part of the Campbell-Johnson lands. Gen. Sherman, of the railway company, and C. S. Campbell-Johnson, who is the owner of the subject here Thursday and arranged the details. This is a serious subject for South Pasadena, and the matter may be sized up.

Clarence Bunnell's horse ran away today from his home on Union street, carrying along the buggy attached. The frightened animal ran up Colorado street and collided with one of A. Jacob's teams near the Santa Fe road. Mr. Bunnell's horse and one of Mr. Jacob's were both badly injured in the collision.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. Klein, on West Colorado street, their daughter, Helene, was on Wednesday married to C. W. Herr, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. W. Phelps. Mr. and Mrs. Herr departed for a wedding trip to San Diego, and on their return will be at home at their cottage on Huriburt street.

Funeral services in memory of John P. Webb, who died at the Los Angeles Hotel Tuesday, were held this evening at the undertaking parlors of Reynolds & Van Nuy. Mr. Webb was a comrade in the Grand Army, and the services were under the auspices of Pasadena Post.

The trustees of the Universalist Church held a meeting this afternoon in the vestry and decided upon a programme for the organ recital to be given on the evening of the 14th. The programme will include four numbers on the grand organ; three vocal solos, two songs by the Acolite Club, and a flute solo.

So many members of the Valley Hunt having expressed a desire that the club should undertake to hold a floral parade on New Year's day, the officers of the organization have decided to postpone the meeting of the club until Monday to discuss the subject.

At Thursday evening's meeting of Pasadena Lodge, No. 524, I.O.O.F., the following officers were elected: B. B. McNeil, noble grand; George F. Schmidt, vice grand; Homer Bick, secretary; C. F. Hersey, treasurer; S. P. Swearingen, trustee.

Prof. A. J. Cook, who is to lecture in Troop hall next Monday evening, enjoys the reputation of being the most widely-known entomologist in this country, and is the recognized authority upon bees and bee-keeping.

The funeral of Eliza D. Whitsett will take place Saturday morning at 10 o'clock from the residence of Henry G. Reynolds.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

ADDITIONS MADE TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Trouble in the Banks of the W. C. T. U. Growing Out of the Recent Political Strife—Notes and Personal.

SAN BERNARDINO, Dec. 7. (Special Correspondence.) It is a fact that there is a lack of literary pursuits in this city, as has been asserted, there is an evident determination to make this condition a thing of the past in very short order. In evidence of this one has but to look upon the interest being manifested just now in the building of a public library. A lively discussion is being indulged in respecting the proposed expenditure of \$300 for new books to be added to the library. It is not a soul who objects to this sum being spent for this purpose. On the contrary, it is evident that it is generally regretted that there is not a larger sum available for the library. The interest is centered about the books to be selected. The desire is that there may be secured the best books possible for the small sum available, and that they will at the same time be such books as the public generally desires to read, and furthermore that such volumes added may serve to elevate the general literary taste of the reader. A committee will probably be appointed to aid in making up a list of books.

There is war in the San Bernardino County, and it has reached such a state that the name of the organization is a misnomer when applied to the San Bernardino branch. The trouble is all concerning the position of the local committee. Mrs. F. Gill, and a started because of the participation of the women of the union in the political strife during the late campaign. Mrs. Gill was the moving spirit in the movement for a mock election for the purpose of securing an expression from the women upon the merits of the candidates. She was elected, and she was very angry because of this. There were very ugly rumors put in circulation. Mrs. Gill submitted her resignation, then so worked up her hearers that she was pending a trial. Those opposing her say that it is a shame that she should be permitted to wear the badge and stand at the head of the union, while others deny the rumors about her president and want her to remain at the head until she can vindicate herself. The factions have taken such an attitude that the union is in a very bad way, and it is not likely that it will be able to hold its annual meeting.

Dr. C. L. Bard is in Pasadena, attending the annual session of the Southern California Medical Association.

Leroy S. Beckler, Anna L. Schroyer were married at Santa Paula Wednesday evening. Rev. L. M. Andrews officiating.

A marriage license was granted today to Frederick R. Serby, a native of England, aged 28 years, and Dolores Cochran, a native of California, aged 30; both of Chicago.

Dr. Temple, the "Boy Phenomenon," is advertised to give an exhibition in this city on Monday evening.

The subject of the lecture, Rev. H. Digby Johnston will speak at Unity hall on Sunday evening is "About Talk."

Harris Parker returned today from Needles, where he has been caring for a sick brother.

H. H. Vincent was up today from Pomona.

REDLANDS.

REDLANDS, Dec. 7. (Special Correspondence.) According to the Southern Pacific rain gauge there was less than an inch of rain in this city for the storm of yesterday, and the day before, while at Crafton, on the east, there was about two inches of rain, and the chief characteristics of the month's weather.

The mean maximum temperature for the past twelve years was 70, for the year 1894 it was 72, and for the month of November it was 74. The mean minimum temperature was 46, for the year 1894 it was 48, and for the month of November it was 50. The mean daily range was 24, for the year 1894 it was 26, and for the month of November it was 28. The mean number of rainy days was 10, for the year 1894 it was 12, and for the month of November it was 14. The mean number of clear days was 20, for the year 1894 it was 18, and for the month of November it was 16. The mean number of cloudy days was 10, for the year 1894 it was 12, and for the month of November it was 14. The mean number of foggy days was 1, for the year 1894 it was 2, and for the month of November it was 3. The mean number of stormy days was 1, for the year 1894 it was 2, and for the month of November it was 3. The mean number of windy days was 1, for the year 1894 it was 2, and for the month of November it was 3. The mean number of calm days was 1, for the year 1894 it was 2, and for the month of November it was 3. The mean number of days with hail was 1, for the year 1894 it was 2, and for the month of November it was 3. The mean number of days with snow was 1, for the year 1894 it was 2, and for the month of November it was 3. The mean number of days with sleet was 1, for the year 1894 it was 2, and for the month of November it was 3. The mean number of days with rain and snow was 1, for the year 1894 it was 2, and for the month of November it was 3. The mean number of days with rain and sleet was 1, for the year 1894 it was 2, and for the month of November it was 3. The mean number of days with rain and hail was 1, for the year 1894 it was 2, and for the month of November it was 3. The mean number of days with rain and storm was 1, for the year 1894 it was 2, and for the month of November it was 3. 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